

Kentucky Gazette.

NUMB. XIV.

Quicquid agunt homines—nostri farrago libelli. Juv. Sat. 8. v. 83

VOL VI.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1792.

LEXINGTON; Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at his Office on Main Street; where Subscriptions; (at Fifteen Shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in its different branches done with care and expedition.

NOTICE.

IN case a certain Samuel Breddin who lived on Jacob's creek, Fayette county Pennsylvania, and carried on a distillery in the winter 1790, would apply immediately to the subscriber at the warm springs Bath county Virginia, (as his brother John is dead) he would hear of something greatly to his advantage.
ANDREW MARTHUR.
Richmond Court-House,
Sept. 12, 1792. f 2w

SALT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has on hand a quantity of dry SALT, next door to Duffor Drawings in Lexington, which she proposes selling on low terms for Cash.
Catharine Wood.
December 12, 1792

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on Clear Creek, a black horse with a blaze face two white feet on the off side with some saddle marks, up wards of fourteen hands high, and supposed to be twelve years old appraised to £7.
JONATHAN McNELL.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on Clear Creek, a dark bay horse, six years old, fourteen hands and one inch high, his hind feet white, a natural trotter, branded on the near shoulder W9; appraised to £9.
James Dunn.
August 31, 1792

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the dry ridge, Scott county, a bay horse, about 14-2 hands high, a star in his forehead and snip on his nose, some white hairs on the near side of his neck in spots, has no brand perceivable, about 4 years old; Appraised to £9.
Collin Campbell.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from taking an assignment on a bond given by me to Jacob Myers for the conveyance of two hundred and thirty acres of land, dated February fourteenth 1792, as I am determined not to make the title unless compelled by law.
Bartlett Collins.
Nov. 29, 1792. 3w

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

TOM SMITH, who was bound to me to learn the art of wheel-making, was drafted the fall 1791 he went with the militia of Bourbon county as far as fort Jefferson, and there deserted and came back into this district, and on the credit of a report that he was gone to New-Orleans, I did not look after him, but I am lately informed he is in Mason county, I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver him to me at Bourbon court-house on a court day; I likewise forewarn any person to harbour him under pain of law, as this is the only method I can take to oblige him to return to get his trade.
1w William Moore.

SOME time in the year 1788, I gave my note with Matthew Patterson security, to a certain William Alexander, for a cow and calf, worth ten dollars. I forewarn any person, from taking an assignment on said note, for immediately after he got it, he told me he had sold it to capt. Hughes, his brother-in-law, who then kept tavern in Lexington, I went to Hughes and he told me he had my note and was to receive the cow and calf, and appointed before witnesses to meet me at a certain Nathaniel Dryden's on the Lee's town road to receive her on the day she was due, then I put my self to the trouble to go and give Alexander notice to attend whose reply was he had nothing to do with her. I attended on the day appointed, with the cow and calf, and waited till evening, neither of them appeared, I went and got two men to value the cow and calf, which came precisely to the money, and turned them out for them, and whether they took the property, I have not been lately informed but still has my note in possession, which I will not pay again until they make it appear I did not do according to law.
rwp W. Moore.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Bear grass, in Jefferson county, a bay mare, four years old next spring, four feet two inches high, a star in her forehead, and snip on her nose, her two near feet white, some white hairs mixed in her coat, not docked nor branded; appraised to £3.
August 10th, 1792.
Nov. 24, 1792.

SIXTY DOLLARS REWARD.

For the following deserters, viz.
JOHN DAVIS, a young likely man, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, well made, grey eyes, fair hair and complexion, speaks as if he was in haste at all times.
WILLIAM FOUGHT, 6 feet high black hair and dark complexion, very slim and fragile.
HENRY CAMPBELL, about 5 feet 11 inches high, black hair and dark complexion, has an uncommon large black beard, speaks mild-m.
SAMUEL SWEAKINGHAM, about 5 feet 10 inches high, black hair and dark complexion, straight and well made.
The above deserters are all Virginians by birth except Davis, I believe he is a Pennsylvanian; I have every reason to think they will pass through Kentucky on their way home, they all took with them their arms, hunting shirts and uniform clothing, which they may dispose of for others. I will give the above reward for the four, or dollars for either delivered at fort Washington.

THOS. LEWIS, Capt.
1st sub legion.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Cave run, near capt. Sanders, Scott county, a brown steer, about three years old, some white hairs in his tail, marked with a crop and sit in the left ear; appraised to £2.
John Meed.
Sept. 28, 1792.

CHEAP GOODS.

A. M'GREGOR,
Has removed his Store from the log house opposite Love and Brent's Tavern, two doors lower down.
WHERE he has opened in addition to his former good assortment, a fresh supply of MERCHANDISE, suitable to the season, which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for cash.

WANTED.

A quantity of Butter and Corn.

Mr. Bradford,
THE Censor thanks his fellow citizens for the reception which they have given his publications in your paper—to publish strictures on the measures of government or on the characters of those in office to a man of feeling, is an irksome and disagreeable task. Happily for the Censor, he feels himself restrained by no sensibilities of mind in the discharge of an office of so much importance to the peace and harmony of the state. So long as his labours have been confined to making remarks on public measures, he has discharged the duties of his office with pleasure to himself, and to the

general satisfaction of those by whose solicitations he was prevailed upon to undertake it. But the province of a Censor is extensive; and is not confined to public measures alone—a public man when he acts improperly should also undergo the most severe animadversions. In the due discharge of this last part of his official duties he finds serious and alarming difficulties, and from the contemplation of these difficulties has determined to resign his office. The growth of licentiousness in this country is so great, that the Censor's authority has lately been boldly questioned; and himself severely chastised whilst acting in the lawful exercise of it. Altho' his mind is proof against the sense of remorse, and the fear of reproach yet he finds from direct experience, that his person is not less sensible to punishment than that of any other man.

CENSOR—J.

Mr. BRADFORD.
In your paper of the first of the present month, Mr. Nicholas Mettewer, signified me of being charged as a "felonious hog thief," and that "I have confessed publicly the fact." This is so consistent with the malignity of the man, that no person acquainted with him will wonder at it. I have in my power (as I have here before done) decisively to disprove the assertion, and I thought the decision of the committee of the House of Representatives upon this charge, would forever have silenced him as to that article, nor do I hold myself bound again to combat him upon the same ground, or trouble the public with answering his scandalous, false, and vindictive assertions. The only way that personal calumny can be redressed is by a judicial decision. I therefore beg the public to suspend their opinion until that is done, at the same time I pledge my reputation as an honest man, to institute a suit as soon as convenience will permit for that purpose.

From Mr. Mettewer's own statement of the transaction between him and Mr. Holmes, I have not exaggerated that circumstance, and nothing but a wanton and unprovoked attack upon my character drew it from me, as to his debts I have nothing to do with them, nor did I ever call them into public view, considering them as impertinent and foreign to our dispute. As to any secondary reports that has been circulated in an underhand manner by a certain William Shannon, Bracker, Owings and others of the same stamp, I am utterly ignorant of, and I presume they are fully capable of answering for their own conduct, I can only say that in my unhappy dispute with Mr. Mettewer these gentlemen were in no wise concerned. Sir
Decem. 12, your Hble. servant
1792. DANIEL McCELLEN.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

P A R I S, August 17.
WE just hear, that Marshal Luckner has resigned his command. We do not take upon ourselves to assert it as a fact, but we think it more than probable.

Messrs. A. Lameth and La Tour-Maubourg, and all the staff-officers of the army, have followed La Fayette.

M. La Tour-Maubourg was one of the members of the Constituent Assembly who was sent to Varennes to bring back the fugitive king.

There is not a steady, impartial friend to the sublime cause of freedom, but grieves most sincerely for the very unpleasant altercations which lately took place between the legislative body and M. La Fayette, and which ended in the emigration of that young General.

August 20.

Since the late King's translation to the Tower of the temple, the Commissioners of Commons, appointed by the Municipality to protect and guard the royal Family, discovered that notes, libels against liberty, and letters were conveyed with profusion to Louis XVI. &c. and that Madame de Tourzel, the Prince Royal's governess, the Princes de Lamballe and other female attendants on the Court, were the persons who had caused such libels to be handed to the captive family.

The 18th at night, the General Council of the Commons summoned seven of those courtly dames to their tribunal. They were interrogated as to the tenth of August, and on the correspondence they held with the tenants of the Tower? They answered vaguely, and with the looks of scorn. The Princes de Lamballe would give no answer whatever. The Council decided that they should be all put under an arrest; and on Monday morning they were transferred to the prison of La Force.

When the Queen was informed of what had happened to her faithful attendants, she wept bitterly for them all in general, but more particularly for the fair Lamballe, her constant companion in more happy days, and her cherished associate in polity and joy.

F R A N C E.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, August 18.

GENEROUS IRISHMEN.

M. Francois communicated an address to the assembly from a patriotic society in Ireland. The society testified the highest veneration for the French nation, struggling against ferocious tyrants, in order to maintain its sovereignty, and diffuse the light of liberty over the universe.—This friendly, noble society of foreigners, or friends and fellow-free men, said M. Francois, have remitted six thousand eight hundred and fifty livres for carrying on the war.

The Assembly testified the highest sense of their gratitude for the dignified conduct of the Irish society.

M. Francois had taken leave to answer the address before he had communicated it to the National Assembly. He explained the actual situation of the French empire; and declared, that the Bourbons were in Paris in the year 1792, what the Stuarts had been in England in 1668.

ANOTHER IRISHMAN.

A member read a letter from an officer in gen. Dillon's army, and in the camp of Pont-Sur-Sambre.—The officer wished to know whether it was true that Paris was in a state of civil war.—Yesterday evening, said the officer, M. Dillon and his aids-de-camp, came and told us what was taking place in Paris—

were thunderstruck. They asked us whether we were willing to march up to Paris and assist the national guards, worn out with fatigue in keeping down the factious;—we are afraid we shall be forced away from the frontiers, tho we want to fight the foreign enemy, and not the Parisians.

Monday, August 20.

A petition came forward and assigned Gen. Arthur Dillon's conduct. He said he was La Fayette's accomplice, and thought it advisable to order his correspondents to be seized upon. He was invited to sit within the bar.

A member read a letter from the council of the district of Douay. The military commandant of Douay had handed them a letter, in which M. A. Dillon renewed his oath to the nation, to the law, and to the King, exhorting him to do the same. The general council, after having heard the letter read, resolved to send a copy of it to the national Assembly.

The Assembly decreed that the proceedings of the general council should be mentioned with distinction on the journals; and on M. Duham's motion, they declared, for the second time, that General Arthur Dillon had lost all public confidence.

On M. La Source's motion, the following decree passed the house.

All Generals, General officers, and superintending officers, whether they be suspended by the executive power, or by the legislative body, shall be obliged to remain ten leagues from the army in which they served; and cannot go nearer than ten leagues to any of the other armies, under pain of being confined, during the whole course of the war.

M. Albite moved, M. Rhums seconded, the Assembly decreed, that all suspended officers should be removed twenty leagues from the frontiers; and that they should inform those whom it concerned of the place they had chosen for their residence.

Many citizens of the different sections, with the Assembly would authorize them to transfer the prisoners of Orleans to Paris. The petitioners were admitted within the bar, and their request was referred to the committee.

The Assembly decreed, that three other commissioners should be sent to Luckner's army, in the room of those who were detained at Sedan. Messrs. Le Porte, Liemark and Bruat, were the commissioners appointed.

August 26.

M. Guadet proposed, and it was decreed, that the title of French citizens should be conferred on the following persons, who had rendered themselves illustrious by their love of liberty, viz.—Thomas Paine, Dr. Priestly, De la Pave, Witherspoon, Washington, Clarkson, Williams, Madison, Hamilton, Richard Felthebert, Maleschoult, Piatowski, Poniatowski, and Mackintosh. "France declares they are her children, since they are lovers of liberty."

In the same sitting, Mr. Jean de Brie, presented the following proposal for destroying the kings and generals who are now fighting against the liberty of France. He requested permission to raise a body of twelve hundred volunteers; who shall bind themselves by an oath, to go and attack individually and collectively, and by every means, the kings and generals now at war with France. These tyrannicides to be called (les—Diazs—Cens)—the twelve hundred, to be armed with pignards and pistols.

This plan was decreed, and the Assembly were going to settle the pay of these desperadoes, when

Messrs. Verniaux, Masurier and Siers requested that it might be sent to a committee for reconsideration,—as such a measure would induce the enemy to make reprisals, and consequently give rise to a war of the most horrid kind.

After a long debate, the plan was referred to a committee.

M E T Z, August 10.

An incident lately took place on the frontiers, which cannot fail to set French bravery in a striking point of view. A peasant having been taken prisoner by a party of Hulus, was conducted to their colonel, who, as soon as he came into his presence, demanded what was his opinion of the war, and whether he thought favorable of the French? The rustic, looking at him with a stern countenance, asked in his turn if he might be allowed to speak his mind with freedom? Yes, (replied the colonel) say whatever you have a mind. I wish to know then (said the countryman) whether you intended to march to Paris? "Certainly," (answered the colonel) but all in good time, friend." In case you attempt it (said the other) your masters must raise two hundred thousand fresh recruits every month, and even then will have to support a twenty-years war, upon the strength of a treasury that is already well nigh exhausted—besides, they will have seven mountains to march over, each of which is the next thing to inaccessible. The colonel, with some surprise, asked what mountains these could be? Mountains! (said the fellow) why, they are mountains that will be raised of the carcasses of three millions of patriotic Frenchmen, who have sworn to prefer death to slavery! The officer, in an agony of rage drew his sword, and menaced to cut off the countryman's head. He then cried out, you promised to hear me patiently; I have spoken the truth, and nothing but the truth; strike then, and welcome!—These words, displaying in undiminished dignity of soul, entirely disarmed the colonel of all further resentment, who immediately wrote him a discharge, and sent him home to his friends and family.

K I N G S T O N.

September 8.

Extra? of the Postscript of a letter from a gentleman at Sierra Leone, to his friend in London, dated the 24th of March 1792.

"There are arrived at Sierra Leone about 1200 negroes from Nova Scotia and England, for cultivating the country.

"This settlement is composed of a council; this council, of course, gravely assembled on their arrival, and the King of the country was introduced in form. They first attempted his conversation!

"Council: Do you believe in, and think of God Almighty?

"King Jammeo: Warra dat man libb?

"Council: He live in the sky above, in Heaven.

"King Jammeo: Who tell you so? you see him?

"Council: No, we no see him; book and prophet tell us so.

"King Jammeo: Book and prophets tell you so? you see prophets?

"Council: No, we no see him, we read so.

"King Jammeo: You see prophet. You no know they make ebbery day book in England? me no want him—you look your book, me look my place.—Warra you come this country for? You get ebbery thing your country; nothing live here but bush and stone.

"Council: We came here to make you believe God, and build schools.

"King Jammeo: Me no want

him. Too much people come here &c. &c.

"Not to tire your patience, I am of opinion you will think with me, that King Jammeo is half right; he is afraid of his country. The people on shore are doing nothing, and our ship's companies are continually drunk."

PROVIDENCE, October 20.

By capt. Taylor, from Surinam, we learn, that a sloop belonging to Messrs. Graves and Wightman, of this town, being on the coast of Africa, the slaves on board (about 20 or 30 in number) taking advantage of the captain being confined to his cabin by sickness, rose upon the crew and killed them all, except the mate and one hand, and then killed the captain, and cut the sloop's cable, when the drifted on shore and was destroyed by the natives.

FOUGHKEEPSIE, October 24.

We are informed that several families have within a few days come into this neighbourhood, from the western frontiers of this state, for safety. They report that the inhabitants in general, are under great apprehensions of an attack from the Indians—who, at this time, seem determined upon hostilities against the United States, from one end of the frontier to the other.

PHILADELPHIA.

October 20.

A merchant in this city has received from his correspondent in Charleston, by the Georgia packet, arrived here on Monday, a letter dated the 5th inst, which mentions that a vessel from France, arrived at Savannah, brings news to the 1st of September—that the Queen of France had been murdered; that the King and the Marquis de la Fayette were missing; that 5000 of the people of Paris had been put to death; (by what party the correspondent takes no notice); and that the Duke of Brunswick and his army were within thirty miles of Paris.

The following is extracted from a letter received on Monday from Charleston.—"Captain Robert Maxwell and a Mr. Spear, an Indian trader, are arrived here, with dispatches from General Pickens and Colonel Anderson—they state that a general Creek war may be shortly expected; and that it is the opinion of the back country, that every Indian tribe from Lake Erie to the Gulf of Mexico will, in the course of this winter, be in a state of warfare with the United States."

KING OF FRANCE BEHEADED.

ED.

By Capt. Agry, who is arrived at Kennebeck, in thirty days from Liverpool, we are informed, that accounts had been received from France, just prior to his sailing, that the King of the French was beheaded.

24. The ship Kitty, that arrived here on Sunday last from Liverpool, brings news to the 30th of August. The intelligence brought by this vessel may be summed up as follows. The English were firing out a fleet, and on the eve of pressing, with a view, it was supposed, to watch the motions of Russia. M. de la Fayette had been re-taken at Leige, and re-conducted to Paris under a strong escort. He had not reached the city at the date of the last accounts. The British cabinet in a note to the French executive council and National Assembly, mentioning the recall of their minister, expresses a determination to preserve a strict neutrality as to the internal government of France. The deposition of the King is the reason they

Give for the recall of their minister.
—The duke of Brunswick had entered France, but not made much progress.

Nov. 3. Thursday last arrived the schooner Abigail, Samuel Gooch master, from Malaga. The captain sailed from Gibraltar the 29th of Sept. and informs that it was currently reported and generally believed at that fortress, that the king of Spain was equipping 70,000 men to march against the armies of France—that the Russian army had joined the Austrians, and that there had been an engagement with the main body of the French army, in which the French troops proved victorious, having not only kept their ground, but slain immense numbers of their enemies. Particulars the captain had it not in his power to relate.

AUGUSTA, September 15.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Washington (Wilkes county) to his friend in Augusta.

"A droll circumstance happened here a few days past; a neighbouring planter remarkable for the warmth of his devotion to the god Bacchus, came into the town mounted on a shabby tacky, with a yoke on his neck, and a bottle of brandy hung by a string to his own; he was without hat, coat, waistcoat or stockings, his dress being a shirt, breeches and shoes; being asked his reason for the oddity of his appearance, he answered—

"The yoke on my horse's neck is emblematical of that fixed on the United States, by those who know how to bridle and saddle and ride us; the bottle hung to my neck contains a portion of the opiate which produces that stupor in Georgia electors, that causes them to elect men, as guardians of their liberties, who have covenanted with northern Patriarchs, and to assist them in all their unrighteous views. My being neither naked nor clothed is an imitation of God's chosen people, when any calamity befall them. They would on such occasions, rent their clothes and put on sackcloth and ashes."

RICHMOND, October 26.
On Thursday the annual ballot for Governor of this Commonwealth, took place in the House of delegates; when his Excellency Henry Lee Esq. was re-elected to fill that important and dignified office for the ensuing year, commencing the first day of December next.

LEXINGTON, December 15.
This comparative statement of the forces of the contending kings, opposed to the numbers which France may bring into the field, is extracted from an essay on that subject, lately published at Paris, by an ingenious geographic writer, M. Planchin.

"France contains twenty-seven millions of inhabitants.

"The number of male citizens between 16 and 20 years of age is ten millions; that of its active citizens and sons of active citizens, 4,300,000, which leaves 5,700,000 inactive citizens.

"The number of persons capable of bearing arms is 6,700,000—2,280,000 of whom are active citizens—3,820,000 inactive.

"The regular army of France consists of 250,000 men.

"If the French, who will defend their liberties, were to decimate themselves, that is, if one in ten capable of bearing arms, marched against the common enemy, France would have an army of 670,000 men.

The actual forces of the powers coaligned against France are,

Austria	-	200,000
Prussia	-	183,000
The contingent of the empire	-	40,000
Naples	-	50,000
Sardinia	-	30,000
Tuscany	-	6,000

Total - 519,000

"Supposing these powers have occasion to guard their immense territory, of which the extent is 21,562 square German miles, 15 to the degree, and to keep in awe from 38 to forty millions of people, the inhabitants of this country, who are ready to revolt.

"Supposing that they are obliged to keep at home half only of their troops, it will follow, that all the force which these powers can bring against France will be 259,500.

"The department of Paris also contains 100,000 active citizens, and 140,000 inactive; among whom are 18,000 men capable of bearing arms, 81,000 actives and 100,000 inactives."

So various and contradictory are the European accounts, that it is almost impossible to form a precise or definite opinion with respect to French, Polish, English, Austrian or Russian affairs. Even the intelligence from France, or that under the Paris head in the English papers, is very far from satisfying the mind. There is, however, one predominant feature which forcibly obtrudes itself—the National Assembly appear to possess the confidence of a decided majority of the people—and the people discover as great, if not a greater fervor in the cause of liberty, than at any period since the commencement of the revolution.

"IN our paper, No. 12, of the 1st inst. in the first line of Mr. Innes's publication, we committed the following error, viz. instead of Nov. we inserted Jan. which our readers will please to excuse."

FOR SALE
AN ELEGANT
PHAETON
AND COMPLETE SET OF
HARNESS.

Equine of the subscriber, near Bayne Station.
JOHN ROGERS.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on the heels of cane run, Fayette county, a dark bay mare, supposed to be 3 years old, fourteen hands high, neither docked nor branded, has a large star in her forehead, a snip on her nose, and a streak of white between the star and snip, her mane hangs on the near side, a natural trotter; appraised to \$9.
T. Hall.

ALL persons are hereby required to guard against purchasing lots in the town of Frankfort which have become forfeited to me under the terms of sale.

Dec. 10, JAMES WILKINSON.

JAMES H. STEWART,

Is now opening, at the Store lately occupied by Mr. A. McGee a, an Assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c. which will be sold very low for Cash.

A few barrels of Corn, will be received: also, Butter and Cheese.
Lexington, Dec. 12, 1792.

A Large Company will meet at the Crab-o-chind, on the 31st of December, in order to go thro' the Wilderness with the Pelt.

JUST RECEIVED,

6 AND NOW OPENING BY

PATTERSON AND BYERS,

At their Store in Lexington, a GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

QUEENS AND GLASS WARE,

which they are determined to sell on the lowest terms for Cash, public securities of all kinds, Country made linen, Sugar, Bacon Butter Cheese and Hemp.

CLEAN LINEN
RAGS

10 Will be taken at the George Town Fulling mill, for dressing Cloth, by

CRAIG & LOGAN.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has set up in this town near the Court house, his business of Watch and Clock making, and hopes he shall be able to give general satisfaction by charging the most reasonable prices, and warranting every good Watch that he repairs, to keep time for 12 months free of expence, except accidents.

Ebenezer S. Platt.
Lexington, August 4, 1792 12W

Fayette County ft
James Trotter, one of the Justices of the peace for said County, to all Sheriffs and Constables within the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

WHEREAS Thomas Love, keeper of the public jail, hath this day made complaint on oath, that Samuel Tom, William Hamilton, and John Summers, felons in the Public Jail of this Commonwealth, and Thomas Johnson, a deserter did on the night of the 29th instant forcibly escape from the said jail and is now going at large. These are therefore in the name of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, to require you and every of you, in your respective counties, towns and precincts, to make diligent search by way of hue and cry for them, and them having found or either of them, to seize and take and safely convey or cause them to be safely conveyed to the said public jail, until they be thence discharged by a due course of law. Given under my hand this 30th day of October, 1792, and in the first year of the Commonwealth.

JAMES TROTTER.

"Samuel Tom is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, well made, dark complexion, short black hair, by trade a weaver; committed for theft—William Hamilton is about 5 feet 8 inches high, long sandy hair, a down look; committed also for theft—John Summers, about 5 feet 6 inches high, short dark hair, fair complexion, a shoe maker by trade, committed for murder—Thomas Johnson, a native of Ireland, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, short dark hair, dark complexion, a down look and very fond of liquor; a deserter from the United States army.

WHEREAS Thomas Todd Esq. hath notified to me, his intention of resigning the office of Clerk of the United States to the District Court for the Kentucky District at the ensuing Court to be held on the third Tuesday in this month, I do hereby give notice to such persons as in and to be candidates for the office, here I shall proceed on that day to fill up the vacancy.

HARRY INNES.

December 6, 1792.

Scotch and Rappee SNUFF

Made and sold by

EDMUND PURSELL

At his SNUFF-MILL, in Baird's

Town, Nelson County,

WHERE gentlemen Rosekeepers and others, may be supplied by the large or small quantity on lower terms than at Philadelphia or Baltimore, packed in kegs, bladders or papers of pound, half pound, 18l. and 6d. papers.

Clean linen Rags will be taken in payment for snuff at the mill.

"Said Snuff to be had also by the quantity, at Mr. John Moylan's Store in Lexington.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have erected a Fulling mill on Hickman five miles from Lexington, on the road leading to Tates creek, where fulling and dyeing is carried on in its various branches. Cloth will be received at Mr. M'Nair's tavern at the sign of the buffaloe in Lexington, the 1st day of every Fayette court, and delivered the court following. Those who please to favor them with their custom, may depend on having their work done in the neatest and best manner by

John Morrison
and
William Allison.

STrayed from the subscriber's stock, at grassy lick Bourbon county last spring, a roan Mare about 4 feet 8 inches high, branded DR long bob tail, very wild, never properly broke, lades very much when the trots; Also a 3 year old filly, bright bay, bobbed in the same manner and branded on the buttock thus R&C, also a sorrel filly, three years old, with a blaze in her face which resembles a poppa wheel and I believe some white on her under lip, branded R&C on the buttock; also a red sorrel, two years old spring past, brand-d as above; also a very likely bay filly, one year old spring past, a blaze face, or rather a star, branded on the cushion as above, which I suppose is worn out as it was only intended to burn the hair when made—Also a little black mare which was with foal when the went off, branded DR and on the buttock 113. Likewise a brown yearling colt. Any person giving information of any of the above creatures so that I get them again, shall be amply rewarded according to their trouble.

T. CARNEAL.
Lexington, Sept. 8, 1792.

DANIEL WEISIGER

Has just received a fresh supply of

GOODS

Which he intends to sell on the most reasonable terms for Cash or Public Securities. Whereas a number of the old Continental Soldiers now Living in this Commonwealth, are entitled to a bounty of One hundred acres of Land given by Congress, many of them want information and others have neglected to apply for the same; I will inform all who will apply to me, how to obtain their warrants for the same—I will also purchase warrants or claims for all such bounty lands from the Officers and Soldiers, as well as State and Continental Land Warrants.

Lexington, August 15, 1792.

THE subscribers want to purchase a quantity of good well foot pork, which they will receive on foot at this place and George town from the 15th of December until the 1st of January next, for which they will give 14 per hundred, payable one half in cash, and the balance in merchandise at a very low rate.

Pork will also be received at the time and on the terms mentioned above, at our Stores in Danville, and at Madison County house.

Corn and Oats will be received in exchange for Merchandise.

ELLIOT & WILLIAMS.
Lexington, Nov. 10, 1792.

H A T MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber has removed to the east corner of cross and water street, near the bridge where he continues to carry on his business in all its branches. He presents his grateful acknowledgments to the public, for the great encouragement he has met with, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favor.

Archibald Brown.
N. B. Cash given for all kind of furs.

THE subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have erected a Fulling mill on fourth Elkhorn seven miles from Lexington near John Parker's mill, where fulling and dying is carried on in its various branches. Cloth will be received at Mr. Walter Taylor's at the sign of general Washington in Lexington on the first day of every Fayette court and will return it there again the court following. And also at Woodford court house at captain Thomas Sharps on the first day of every Woodford court and deliver it there the court following.

Those who please to favour them with their custom may depend on having their work done in the neatest and best manner by

Isaac Ware
and
Michael Welch.

Just arrived.

And now opening by the subscribers at their STORE in this place, fronting the State House.

A large and general assortment of Merchandise, suitable to the present season, which they will sell on very low terms for cash, beef cattle, pork, coarse linen, cotton and oars.

ELLIOT & WILLIAMS.
Lexington, Dec. 8, 1792. if

N. B. Wanted a few good Paeh-Holes.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the waters of Silver creek a dark red and white cow and calf, with a white face, the white running down one side, marked with a foul-bow fork in the right ear and a smooth crop in the left: appraised to £2 10s.
Manly, May 22, 1792.
BENJAMIN WELCH.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Madison county, a bay mare 4 years old, 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, natural pacer, appraised to £7 13 4.

John W. Flem.
October 6, 1792.

JUST RECEIVED And now OPENING by ALEXANDER AND JAMES PARKER

A large and general assortment of Merchandise well calculated for the Season.

In two stores, one of them in a framed house opposite the Court-House, the other in a brick opposite the State-House, where they will sell on the very lowest terms for cash.

REGARD YOUR INTEREST.

PETER JANUARY & SON
Have just received a complete assortment of

GOODS, WHICH they are now opening for sale in their new BRICK STORE, the corner of main and upper streets nearly opposite the Court House, and which they are determined to sell cheap for cash.

I have purchased of Hora to Turpin all his books in this State, which books have his name wrote in them; therefore any person having any of said books in their possession will please to inform me thereof, and oblige their humble servant.
John Jouitt.

JUST OPENED. At JOHN MOYLAN'S STORE,

A considerable quantity of Miscellaneous, suitable to the approaching season: Consisting of

DUPPEL, Indian and Role Blankets, Coatings, Beagins-Buff, coarse and superfine Broadcloths, negro Cottons, woollen hose &c. All which with a variety of other articles, Inward Ware, Groceries, Saddlery, Queens and glass Ware, &c. whose forming a very general assortment, he is determined to sell on reasonable terms for cash, old tobacco, or tobacco of this year's crop.

He also wants a quantity of country sugar, butter and cheese.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Fayette County, about four miles from Lexington, a Sorrel Horse, dark high, with a blaze face, the hind legs white, appraised to £13 210s.
John Archer.
September 12, 1792. P3

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to the Millers and others, who have Mills within the county of Woodford, that an office is established at Col John Finer's, for the purpose of receiving entries of Mills. In Scott county at Capt. Roden Thompson's. In Fayette at Mr. Thomas Cannells in Lexington. At Mr. William Jones's in the county in Madison. In the county of Lincoln at Capt. John Jones's. In the county of Mercer at Mr. Bernard Noels near the mouth of Dick river. At Mr. James Brooks's near Bards-town in the county of Nelson. At Mr. William Wright's in the county of Washington. And at Mr. Seth Daniel's on Bear Grass in the county of Jefferson.

THOMAS MARSHALL,
Inspector of Revenue.

BLANK WARRANTS and EXECUTIONS.

For County Court Magistrates, may be had at this Office.

WANTED,

A Number of hands to work my boats down to New-Orleans; none need apply but such as can be well recommended, and those will be preferred who have been already down the river. The boats will be in readiness to start about the twentieth of the next month. Generous wages and good treatment will be given to such as may be employed by

JOHN MOYLAN
Lexington, November 25, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Bourbon County on the waters of Lulohgrad, a red deer with a white back, about four ears old, marked with a slit in the right ear. Appraised to £2 10s.
Peter Dewitt.

I hereby give notice to my clients, that I have returned to the commonwealth of Kentucky and reside where I formerly did in the town of Lexington.
William Murray jun.

I want to hire a good French, who must know something of cooking and other housework; and also a lad between 17 and 21 years of age.
Nov. 26, 1792.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near Kirkhams ferry, a white steed, about fourteen hands and an inch high, about fourteen years old, fresh before, paces natural, no brand perceptible, appraised to £5 7.
Woodford, Sept. 1792.

JOHN LONG.

THE subscriber has for sale for cash a valuable tract of improved land, containing four or five hundred acres, lying on Towson creek a branch of the fourth fork of Licking, in Bourbon county, with ever flowing springs on said land, about seventy acres cleared, an indisputable title will be made by the subscriber living on the premises.

William Jones.
Dec. 5, 1792. P3 6 4

I hereby forewarn all persons from trading for a note given by me to a certain A. or Res, some time in October 1789, for a fifteen pound note, as I am determined not to pay said note unless he complies with his contract.

NICHOLAS FUSS.
Nov. 30, 1792. P3 3w

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near Flora's Station on the middle branch, a black horse (without the fetterlock) branded on the near shoulder with an open firing iron, with some saddle shoes, a natural trotter, supposed to be 4 years old the last summer past, about 14 hands high, appraised to £7.
George Keygar.

GEORGE HEYTEL, Breeches-maker and Glover,

TAKES this method of informing the public, that he carries on the above business, and skin-dressing, in Lexington, at his shop on main street opposite the sign of the Spinning wheel. He wanted two or three journeymen to the above business to whom generous wages will be given.

By the President of the United States. A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS certain violent and unwarrantable proceedings have lately taken place tending to obstruct the operation of the laws of the United States for raising a revenue upon distilled spirits within the same, enacted pursuant to express authority delegated in the Constitution of the United States; which proceedings are subversive of good order, contrary to the duty that every citizen owes to his country and to the laws, and of a nature dangerous to the very being of government:

An whereas such proceedings are the more unwarrantable, by reason of the moderation which has been heretofore shown on the part of the government, and of the disposition which has been manifested by the legislature (who alone have authority to suspend the operation of the laws) to obviate causes of objection, and to render the laws as acceptable as possible: And whereas it is the particular duty of the Executive "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and not only that duty, but the present interests and happiness of the people require, that every legal and necessary step should be pursued, as well to prevent such violent and unwarrantable proceedings, as to bring to justice the instigators of the laws and secure obedience thereto.

Now therefore I GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States, do by these presents most earnestly admonish and exhort all persons whom it may concern, to refrain and desist from all unlawful combinations and proceedings whatsoever having for object or tendency to obstruct the operation of the laws aforesaid; inasmuch as all lawful ways and means will be strictly put in execution for bringing to justice the instigators thereof and securing obedience thereto.

And I do moreover charge and require all Courts, Magistrates and Officers whom it may concern, according to the duties of their several offices, to exert the powers in them respectively vested by law for the purposes aforesaid, hereby also joining and requiring all persons whomsoever, as they tender the welfare of their country, the just and due authority of government and the preservation of the public peace, to be aiding and assisting therein according to law.

In Testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord and thousand seven hundred and ninety two, and of the independence of the United States the seventeenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President: TH. JEFFERSON.

THE collector of revenue in this Commonwealth are desired to observe that unless they proceed immediately to the execution of the duties of their several offices, and collect and distribute from all persons chargeable with the excise the sums which they owe, as well for the last as the present year, that their bonds shall be forthwith put in suit to reimburse the United States for the loss of their collection may occasion. Should they meet with any opposition in the collection for either year, they are directed to instruct the Attorney General for the United States to prosecute the delinquents for the penalties they may have rendered themselves liable to.

T. MARSHALL,
Inspector of Revenue.

JUST ARRIVED, AND NOW OPENING, BY JAMES MORRISON, In the New House at the corner of Upper and Short Streets in Lexington.

A GENERAL Assortment of
A DRY GOODS GROCERIES,
QUEENS and GLASS WARE, which
he is determined to sell on the lowest terms for Cash, Public securities of all kinds, Country made linen, furs and sugar, Bacon, Butter and Cheese.